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The semantics of the sonnets

By Philip Brockbank

STEPHEN BOOTH (Editor):
Shakespeare's Sonnets
578pp. Yale University Press. £18.

The tiny space of a Shakespearean sonnet is inexhaustible, yielding infinite riches from its little room, yet engulfing endless commentaries. Using to its advantage the amplitude allowed by the Yale University Press, Stephen Booth now offers what must be the fullest and most ambitious of explications so far attempted. While the poems themselves, in facsimile and in a modernized version, take up less than a quarter of almost six hundred pages, these numbers need not in themselves be counted ungracious (for the New Shakespeare gives only an edited text in one fifth of its four hundred), and it is not the extent but the inquisitive persistence of the commentary that is likely both to delight and to disconcert its readers.

The sonnets are made out of words, out of literary tradition and out of life. Professor Booth, recognizing that others have made much of the literary tradition, is content to append from Golding's *Ovid* a passage of Pythagoras' musings on the seasons which seems to take a natural place in the spacious history of Shakespeare's imagination. About the life, he is more inquisitive, and he proclaims that of others who have pretended to knowledge; about Shakespeare's affections and sexual disposition the sonnets can tell us nothing, and speculative attempts to recover the intimate relationships he may have had with Mr. W. H. and the Dark Lady are indulgent fantasies. Booth's commentary is preoccupied with the multiple significances and the manifest and submerged activities of words. So much so that his words are the scholar's true domain, and there will be few readers who fall, in the course of using this edition, to make scores if not hundreds of little discoveries about the things the words can be made to do to each other by a skilled poet.

The major Shakespeare editors of the earlier eighteenth century, from Rowe and Pope to Johnson, ignored the sonnets, which had to wait several decades before being recovered for English scholarship by the scholarship of Malone and the art of Keats. For it is Keats who fully re-activated that process of the language by which words can be made to strike resonances from each other at some distance apart in a harmonic web. Sonnet 8 supplies the aptest metaphor:

Mark how one string, sweet husband
To another,
Strikes each in each by mutual ordering.

Sensitivity to such effects may well have been enjoyed by many Victorians who refrained from commenting on them but preferred to dwell on the magisterial paths of the sonnets, to entice from them elevated moral paradigms or labyrinthine decode their autobiographical allusions. It is only in the twentieth century, however, that verbal complexities, syntactical and stylistic, have provoked the full weight of critical exposition, from Ransom's probings of "ambiguity" in Stephen Booth's tireless descendant upon "phonetic and ideational punning".

Booth's criticism and scholarship continue to be marked by the arduous ardours of our time ("the intolerable wrestle with words") and literary historians will have no difficulty in recognizing in the work of Redpath and Ingram the resolute quest for verifiable meanings, and in Booth's edition creative preoccupations and limitations analogous with those of Freud and Jung.

The question that is a word? is much harder for us to answer than it was for Malone, and where Malone's Augustan scholarship is content to gloss a dominant meaning as if it were an exclusive one, we look now not only for ambiguity but for fragmented and residual meanings, the old of verbal consciousness. Openly and covertly, Booth raises many urgent questions about Shakespeare's multilingual dialect. His sonnets, often indeed still Shakespeare's, may turn out also to be his own.

Readers of the sonnets expecting, in Shakespeare's metaphor, to be bounded in a nutshell while counting themselves kings of infinite space, may be tricked by "Mark Time's Finest Joke" into "Putting Allspice in a Nutshell". Take the very words "nut" and "shell".

Booth's useful index, unaltered by rapid comparisons between one verbal nexus and another, returns us to the commentary on sonnet 8, which invites attention to the available pun on "nut" and "shell" and "knot" (whether the love-knot or the ornamental garden) and alleges that it is active in three lines. But when we turn to the poem, with a "k" and an "e" for its "nots", the effect is intrusive and intractable in the second and third lines.

Sweets with sweets war (knot) (e),
Why lov'st thou that which doth thee
Receive? (knot) (e) gladly,
And remote and muted in the twelfth:

Who all in one, one pleasing
Knot do sing.
The suggestion in the poem of many "strings" composing a complex order does more than the review of the order of the sonnets between latest and effects and those which are of systematic exposition.

The entry "shall" takes us to sonnet 135 ("Whoever hath her wish, thou hast thy will") where Booth observes an "ideational pun" on "shall" and "will" in the line, "Shall will in others seem right gracious", and in a review of the order of the sonnets, he has reason to say that the word "shall" is a pun on "will" (e.g. in *The Merry Wives*) and on "will" (e.g. in *Shakespeare's*). So much is familiar, for example, to readers of Redpath and Ingram; but Booth, who encourages us to move by a generous choice of routes between the poems, is still picking up signals (or is it interference?) with his critical antennae as fifty sonnets' distance in No. 80:

My saucy bark, inferior far to his,
On your broad main doth wilfully upstart.

Your shallowest help will hold me up aloft,
While he upon your soundless deep doth ride.

Readers who find Booth's resonances and instantiations unacceptable will be more taken back by Martin Green's allegations (*The Labyrinth of Shakespeare's Sonnets*, 1974) that the nexus of his critical antennae, as it were, in his sonnet to yield for its twelfth line ("He of tall building and of goodly pride") the inference that the rival poet, enjoying a lover's favours, is a cuckold.

Booth, in the modest wake of Ingram and Redpath, glosses, "grand and sturdy constructions (said of ships)". It may be that by temperament we are disposed to accept either the sublimated "what" or the condensed ("what it all boils down to") versions of a lover's aspirations and jealousies. But it may also be that in making explicit what in our experience of the poem is elusive, we consider too curiously and bring into the cerebral, fully aware, areas of our consciousness, responses that should, to keep the poem and perspective of the poem, remain attached to the obscure, vicarious potentials of the language. Thus the splendid marine metaphors of the sonnets about the rival poet should primarily be about the mistress's esteem, of the rival's accomplishment in a courtly civilisation which puts a high value both on the poet's virtues and the mariner's, and not urgently about the hospitalities of her sexuality.

If our responses to Shakespeare's sonnets are manifestations of a more comprehensive, perhaps irreducible and potentially catastrophic process at work in modern sensibility (Lawrence thought something of the kind) then we can only work to see that good sense—common and communal sense—survives its operation. Irreducible and frustratingly comparable with the excess by love poets in some areas of Booth's commentary because of the reader's difficulty in winning through to a commanding sense of each poem's

experimental whole, the effect of evading value, the long at words and not at meaning; the words by George Eliot has to be with our life-blood, and the subtle fibre of our

Common experience, the weight that Booth, who better left to more free contexts. Thus in sonnet 8, "Who fresh repair to not renew?" is made a pun on repair, taken as a compound of the Latin and the French, and meant "fathering" and "interbreeding" may be established in the words are not directly alive with what may be experimentally. The poem is compelled to force a create live connections between, but of the many relationships only a select substitute the order of the sonnets between latest and effects and those which are of systematic exposition.

The intimate, the human, is a matter, is it not, as to be studied as but of a dry dance. The poet's response, to the and the commentary only when all have there in a shared sentiment.

In Booth's edition, it is acknowledged, as may be, in some of the reviews, that we have reason to say that the word "travell", in spelling, is a suspended "toil" and "journey". Weary with toyle, I have

The dear repose for
But then begins a journey
To worke my mind, who

Dover Haven, last night, I think, may have been forced to tour in the country north of the city, the healthy, the major and minor, the public schools, other than Eton and Harrow, are here represented by Rupert Brooke (Rugby), Graves (Chatterhouse), MacNeice and Auden (Marlborough), Auden (Gresham School), and Conquest (Winchester).

Mr. Amis is a critic with strong and usually negative prejudices. As I have noted, he doesn't like Chaucer or Dante; he doesn't like Skelton or the Elizabethan song-writers; and his prejudices extend even to the great names of the English language. He doesn't like the great names of the English language. He doesn't like the great names of the English language. He doesn't like the great names of the English language.

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The light brigade

By Matthew Hodgart

KINGSLEY AMIS (Editor):
The New Oxford Book of Light Verse
382pp. Oxford University Press. £4.25.

The *Oxford Book of Light Verse*, edited by Kingsley Amis, was first published in 1938, a "second impression" with corrections, appeared in the following year. The chief correction was the removal of a whole poem by William Dunbar, "In secret place this hyndir nycht", a masterpiece of light verse in my opinion (but evidently not in Mr. Amis's). The reason for this removal was a word that was unacceptable in print forty years ago, the word "fart", which perhaps neither Auden nor the publishers recognized as a major blemish on the poem. But there must have been protests from readers and reviewers, and doubtless the filth of the OUP word was not coexistent with the expense of the resetting must have been paid for over and over again, since the book was a good seller as well as gaining great prestige. Mr. Amis politely points out some errors of choice and of critical principle in his preface, and his work, with its many ballads, nursery rhymes, and so on, it turned out to be a collection of popular verse rather than of light verse in the accepted sense.

That is true, but I think that Mr. Amis has failed to see one of the main points of the collection. To gather with the earlier anthology, *The Poet's Tongue*, in which Auden collaborated with John Gargrey, the *Oxford Book* forms a manual of verse technique, of which Auden was a master. He limited practically every metre, stanza form and popular genre found in the two anthologies, and did so extremely well. Auden's poetry has not passed the twenty-year threshold, but his mastery of technique, almost the only thing, will surely continue to be acclaimed.

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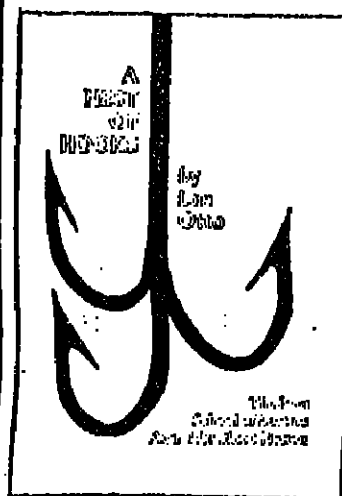
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The making of Mayfair

By Valerie Pearl

F. H. W. SHEPPARD (General Editor):
Survey of London
Volume XXIX: The Grosvenor Estate in Mayfair
Part 1
252pp plus 56 plates, 2 plans.
Athlone Press, £20.

The Grosvenors, although of ancient lineage, were undistinguished Cheshire gentry until early in the eighteenth century, when they began to develop their metropolitan estates. From an arranged marriage in 1677 with a twelve-year-old heiress which brought them 500 acres in Middlesex on the unbuilt western fringes of London, they rose steadily in the ranks of the aristocracy, advancing from the baronetage to the barony (1761), to an earldom (1784), the marquessate (1831), and finally to a dukedom (1874), the only wholly new such creation under Victoria apart from those of the Royal House.

Development by noblemen of urban estates was not a new phenomenon. Many of the streets and squares of London had borne the names of their lordly planners since the seventeenth century: Bedford, Salisbury, Southampton, Dorset are some of the earliest. The Grosvenors, however, came to outdo all other aristocratic property developers in the scale of their enterprise and, ultimately, in the enormous inflow of wealth that it produced. If their political contribution was small, their pre-eminence as landlords to the wealthy and the well-born was undeniable. The dukedom was an acknowledgment of a family which was described in 1865 as "the wealthiest family in Europe—perhaps on earth". The brightest jewel in the crown was the Grosvenor estate in Mayfair, about 100 acres in extent, around one-fifth of the original inheritance. This book tells in great detail and with careful scholarship the story of its development and administration from 1720 to the present day.

The 1720s were years of feverish building activity in West London. Defoe describes "an amazing scene of new Foundations, not of Houses only, but as I might say of new Cities, New Towns, new squares, new Buildings, the like of which no City, no Town, nay, no Place in the World can show in 1725, the year in which he wrote, more than were registered in the Middlesex Land Register than in any other year until 1765. There were a number of reasons for this boom in the decade after 1715: the increasing availability of capital and, probably most important, the migration of the fashionable world to the west of London, a development most notably advanced in the 1660s by the building of St James's Park. Defoe noted another aspect of this movement—the fear of disease. People were quitting the old town, he reported, and removing into the fields for fear of infection."

In 1711, Sir Richard Grosvenor, son of the Sir Thomas who had made the fortune, purchased, took a decisive step in the history of the family inheritance. He promoted an Act whose main effect was to preserve the descent of the estate in the male line. The scent of profitable building speculation may also have been strong. Grosvenor imported a clause permitting him to grant leases up to sixty years on most of the London lands. We do not know whether he already had the development of the Mayfair estate in mind, but events on its perimeter must soon have impelled him. The 100 acres is a compact area, roughly diamond in shape, lying east of Hyde Park, which effectively protects it from further urban encroachment. Its northern side is bordered by Oxford Street, the eastern boundary runs along the line of the old Tyburn Brook, a little to the west of New Bond Street, the southern side runs north of Berkeley Square dipping south to meet the western boundary of Park Lane.

By 1720, when Sir Richard decided to develop his property, building had already begun in progress for a few years in some of the adjacent areas. Hanover Square

and George Street were being created from plans begun in 1717 by Lord Scarborough and a group of army Whigs. At about the same time, the young Earl of Burlington was developing land to the south of his house in Piccadilly, the City of London's Conduit Mead estate was being developed in the vicinity of New Bond Street on the eastern boundary of the Grosvenor property, and so also was the Cavendish-Harley estate in Marylebone Fields, a speculation by the Harleys and their Tory friends across the other side of Oxford Street on the Grosvenors' northern boundary.

Throughfares to connect with these neighbouring estates would shortly be needed if the Grosvenors' lands were to be laid out. Their decision to build in 1720 is therefore not surprising, although the extent of the building plan is remarkable enough—at its widest stretch from the Tyburn valley in the east to its western limit facing Hyde Park, the site was nearly half



"Holland House": a detail, much enlarged, of one of Doris's drawings of London engraved by Doris. It is reproduced in the Mecklenburg exhibition on 20th century prints by Pat Gilmore (130pp, £4.50, paperback, £3.00), the catalogue of an Arts Council touring exhibition at the Fens Art Gallery, Hull until July 13. The exhibition will also be seen in London, Newcastle and Aberdeen.

a mile long. The Grosvenors and their professional advisors planned a massive scale. Grosvenor Square, with houses fronting set back thirty feet from the edge of the street, was to be built on a plot extending over eight acres, twice the size of Hanover Square, making it the largest in London. The earliest stages of development in being able to employ men who had built adjoining estates. One such was Thomas Barlow, the estate surveyor when building began. Barlow, originally a carpenter by trade and who had little as previously been known, emerged for the first time as a leading master builder, one of the most important of his craft working in west London in the early years of the eighteenth century. Barlow's plans for the whole of the estate took more than half a century to complete, and it was not until 1777 that the last house was completed. The estate was a masterpiece of planning, a masterpiece of the eighteenth century, a masterpiece of the eighteenth century.

The main development of the estate, as the book and its excellent maps lucidly illustrate, was at first towards its great central square, although an exception was the eastern boundary, where there was a need to link up with existing streets. In the long period in which the estate was being developed, nearly 100 pre-lease agreements were concluded, mainly with building tradesmen, which show a remarkable degree of laxity in control of building operations. Grosvenor Square itself showed signs of this. It was not until 1777 that the attempt was made to give part of it an imposing Palladian appearance. The east block, as built by John Sims (perhaps after designs by Colin Campbell) which takes up its

the centre and at either end, was both innovative and distinguished, setting an important precedent in setting architecture. The rest of the square was rather more typical of the luxury of controls common in eighteenth-century urban buildings. It was described by an architectural critic in 1734 as "little better than a collection of whims and fancies". That was an exaggeration, but with a kernel of truth. The Grosvenors initially imposed the minimum of firm conditions, leaving the designs mainly to speculative builders and ensuring essentially that a house would be "good and substantial". Despite such lack of central control and design, but perhaps also because of eighteenth-century good taste, the houses were usually well built and much of the Georgian brickwork survives throughout the estate behind Victorian stucco, Edwardian Portland Stone, porticoes, porches, "Queen Anne" embellishments, and more recent news cottage tarlings-up.

The widespread rebuilding taken by the first half of the eighteenth century was not a new phenomenon. Many of the streets and squares of London had borne the names of their lordly planners since the seventeenth century: Bedford, Salisbury, Southampton, Dorset are some of the earliest. The Grosvenors, however, came to outdo all other aristocratic property developers in the scale of their enterprise and, ultimately, in the enormous inflow of wealth that it produced. If their political contribution was small, their pre-eminence as landlords to the wealthy and the well-born was undeniable. The dukedom was an acknowledgment of a family which was described in 1865 as "the wealthiest family in Europe—perhaps on earth". The brightest jewel in the crown was the Grosvenor estate in Mayfair, about 100 acres in extent, around one-fifth of the original inheritance. This book tells in great detail and with careful scholarship the story of its development and administration from 1720 to the present day.

The 1720s were years of feverish building activity in West London. Defoe describes "an amazing scene of new Foundations, not of Houses only, but as I might say of new Cities, New Towns, new squares, new Buildings, the like of which no City, no Town, nay, no Place in the World can show in 1725, the year in which he wrote, more than were registered in the Middlesex Land Register than in any other year until 1765. There were a number of reasons for this boom in the decade after 1715: the increasing availability of capital and, probably most important, the migration of the fashionable world to the west of London, a development most notably advanced in the 1660s by the building of St James's Park. Defoe noted another aspect of this movement—the fear of disease. People were quitting the old town, he reported, and removing into the fields for fear of infection."

In 1711, Sir Richard Grosvenor, son of the Sir Thomas who had made the fortune, purchased, took a decisive step in the history of the family inheritance. He promoted an Act whose main effect was to preserve the descent of the estate in the male line. The scent of profitable building speculation may also have been strong. Grosvenor imported a clause permitting him to grant leases up to sixty years on most of the London lands. We do not know whether he already had the development of the Mayfair estate in mind, but events on its perimeter must soon have impelled him. The 100 acres is a compact area, roughly diamond in shape, lying east of Hyde Park, which effectively protects it from further urban encroachment. Its northern side is bordered by Oxford Street, the eastern boundary runs along the line of the old Tyburn Brook, a little to the west of New Bond Street, the southern side runs north of Berkeley Square dipping south to meet the western boundary of Park Lane.

By 1720, when Sir Richard decided to develop his property, building had already begun in progress for a few years in some of the adjacent areas. Hanover Square

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MAX BYRD:
London Transformed
Images of the City in the Eighteenth Century
212pp. Yale University Press. £9.

The transformations (need I say?) of London after the Fire, not in the social or demographic developments of the Hanoverian city, not in the material and social patterns of the city, but in the literary and artistic imagination. This subject is the shifting literary apprehension of urban experience, between roughly 1710 and 1810. As it happens, an earlier book from Yale, Donald I. Olsen's *Town Planning in London* (1964), had a chapter called "The Heavenly City". Architects and speculators were optimistic enough to hold on to the dream. But writers, as Max Byrd presents them, convey to us the undermining of the dream. *London Transformed* starts from a passage in Geoffrey Scott describing the "humanizing" of the city, yet it shows how the city was constantly being balked and transcended. Images regularly brought down to earth. It is a book about the way in which reality fails to live up to the noblest possibilities of language.

For Mr Byrd is above all a critic of primary texts, and a very good one. He explores rather than merely describes the city, and he searches the life of his chosen books for clues to the feeling within. Texture rather than structure dominates his discussion of each work. His main points of reference are spaced out in time and oriented in different thematic planes: as the postscript has it, "Defoe's London is quantitative, statistical, beyond human scale in its size and power; Pope's London is a dark image of the real city of beauty in which he believes and which is ordained by powers outside ourselves; Wordsworth's ideal London resembles that community of nature which he believes he continually converses". This summary omits Johnson and Boswell, who form an important stage in the argument, and also Blake, who is introduced at the end. The central texts are *A Journey into the Plague Year*, *The Dunciad*, *London Journal*, the *Rambling* and *The Prelude*. Mr Byrd is a remarkably well read, and precise, and lucid, and in his own right a fine writer. He has a keen eye for the place, but the images cluster most thickly in the books just mentioned.

The author abjures any desire to offer yet another sketch of eighteenth-century social life. He specifies some of the topics by which he might have been tempted, and he gives us an idea of the range of his interests. They would include such things as the part of Salisbury's hobby of driving stage-coaches through the streets; Burroughs the blasphemer, so notorious for profanity that his name was printed in his name in Gothic type; the Chelsea Water Works; the architecture of Covent Garden; the eighteenth-century custom of holding funerals at night; the building of the new Parliament House; the new (now non-existent) the tower in Charing Cross, near the Grosvenor's house. But that work has already been done by many able hands.

Now it is easy enough to identify earlier writing on these topics. James Butler's lively account of the plague, for example, occurs in a book of essays called *Background for Quakers*. Anne, but most of the subjects belong to the *Best of the Eighteenth Century*, to which writers like E. Beresford Chancellor and R. B. Wheatley contributed, and which most readily conjures up the name of Austin Dobson.

I wonder if this is not too easy an implied opposition. The things Dobson wrote about are not inherently trivial. "Central London Charity" (I am simply plagiarizing a contents-page), or "A Gentleman's Garden", or "Old London Bookshops" (old does keep coming back I have to admit, with a malicious effect). His treatment was

Ideas of the city

By Pat Rogers

assuredly sketchy; but his instincts were sound when he supposed that these topics took us to the heart of Georgian living. A culture that is organized around the leisure pursuits of the rich and idle will possess different centres of consciousness from those exhibited by a more earnest society. Generally speaking, the eighteenth-century gentry took their responsibilities as regards wealth and idleness rather seriously, and so we are right to look for the deepest communal expression of the age at Ranelagh rather than Rag Fair, now standing in the gap (to speak in dance figures). It is too dismissive, then, to write off social history as a light-weight background study, to be effaced as soon as the real witnesses (creative writers) make their statement. We can be grateful to Mr Byrd for his profound and eloquent exploration of the subject, without feeling that it is merely "the crowds and smells and sounds" of London that are available through other sources.

Mr Byrd makes this distinction between the feel of London life and "the enduring moral patterns behind this life" in a short introduction. Thereafter he leaves aside Ned Ward *ad hoc* genre omne, and concentrates on major writers. A chapter apiece goes to Defoe, then Pope, then Flaubert, then Boswell and Johnson, and then Wordsworth. The epilogue starts with Blake and then returns for a coda to Wordsworth. I shall spend most time on Defoe and Wordsworth, who seem to me to elicit most of the provocative discussion; but all parts of the book are full of sensitive response, and any lover of poetry (let alone London) will find much to enjoy.

The section on Defoe begins with a passage from the third letter in *A Journey into the Plague Year*, *Great Britain*. Mr Byrd quotes Defoe's protestation, "I shall sing you no Songs here of the River in the first Person of a Water Nymph. I shall talk nothing of the Maiden of the River, the River, with the beautiful Thames, the Female River, a Whimsy as simple as the Subject was empty". The author remarks, "He may have had in mind as he wrote, just such a 'Whimsy' as Pope nearby has spun about the Thames and its city in *Windsor-Forest*, a gorgeous vision of river gods, 'gleaming Spires', and streams of silver. Or he may have been simply recalling the long English folk tradition of animating this particular kind of setting."

The explanation is simpler still. Defoe was directly challenging the authority of Camden's *Britannia* in his *Tour*, all the more so because he was plagiarizing extensively from this source. Embedded in the original text of *Britannia* were fragments of a Latin poem, almost certainly by Camden himself, entitled *De Connuabulo Tamesis et Isis*. For Gibson's edition in 1695—the one Defoe used—this verse was translated by John Kennet. *De Connuabulo* is an important model for Pope's *Windsor-Forest*, but its immediate relevance is that Camden—not just a vague folk tradition, not even Drayton or Spenser in their rendition of the theme—was directly in Defoe's mind at this point. There are several ways of establishing the point: I will mention only the fact that Camden's *Britannia* is a masterpiece of the eighteenth century, followed by Defoe. This will seem, of course, a literal-minded rejoinder. But it is worth making the point to remind ourselves that Defoe's "masculine factuality" (Byrd's expression) is a literary context. His pose of special accuracy is often a way of downgrading rivals, or of deflating a rhetoric he feels called upon to match.

The subtle and closely woven argument of this chapter defies recapitulation. Mr Byrd contends that Defoe "finds it... impossible to reconcile his vision of the city's commercial greatness and his perception of its mundane, poverty-stricken reality". The market-place is at once the fulcrum of mercantile splendour and the scene of crime, in the *Tour* "Defoe's sense of London as restless, unpredictable, devouring, awakens a universal anxiety". There are a number of metaphors scattered through his works, generally personifications of

the city, which suggests that Defoe was worried by a loss of control and human scale in the new London: "It takes form before us... as the head upon a tortured body, a misshapen giant, a monster whose astounding size is superficially a source of pride, but more deeply a source of terror".

All these implications are brought together in a powerful and original reading of the *Journey into the Plague Year*. London is now "a gigantic creature suffering, flailing, weeping, dying". We enter a world where the images are those of forests and labyrinths, where solitude has become existential rather than social, where "the collapsing city" stands for any threat to the order of civilized living. There is some brilliantly observant criticism: Byrd notes how in one sentence Defoe's narrative "moves from the Face of London to the Face of Things—the buildings—to the Faces of the stricken people; and these are not discriminated among but confusedly identified". And we reach a characteristic conclusion: "Defoe's imaginative works tend always to subvert the pious, orderly declarations of his moral writings and journalism." Defoe shows himself "an artist of catastrophe".

At one point the author asks himself whether the *Journal* may not be in some sense a kind of city, a city as a socio-economic organism. "Is this not only London as it is in the plague, but also London as it always is?" Flirting with this notion, he goes on to suggest that the *Journal* is a kind of city, a city as a socio-economic organism. "Is this not only London as it is in the plague, but also London as it always is?" Flirting with this notion, he goes on to suggest that the *Journal* is a kind of city, a city as a socio-economic organism. "Is this not only London as it is in the plague, but also London as it always is?" Flirting with this notion, he goes on to suggest that the *Journal* is a kind of city, a city as a socio-economic organism.

Mr Byrd contends that "the plague comes as goes as yesterday's wind that carries away the plague and he sees no real consolatory power in the respite at the end of the *Journal*. This seems to be underplaying the aspect of human endurance, if not of human contrivance; such a pessimistic move would surely have obstructed Defoe's political purposes (he wanted people to rally round the Quarantine Act, and also, I am contending, round Walpole's post-plague reconstruction of the national credit machine). The *Journal* contains great striking images, but Mr Byrd's own verb-subvert the imagery?

The chapter on Wordsworth concerns itself with Book 7 of *The Prelude*. There is also a glance back at the *Simpson Pass* episode in the preceding book, and a glance forwards to the rustic fair on Helvellyn at the start of Book 8. Byrd writes with particular sympathy and purpose here. As with his previous excellent book, *Visits to Bedlam*, he appears to make more and more sense of the eighteenth century as he approaches its moment of dislocation: the present book's dedication to W. Jackson Bates, who like us has used the romantic phase (*inter alia*) to explain the logic of Augustanism. What the Neoclassic mirror fails to reflect, the Romantic lamp will often illuminate most brightly.

So it is here, Mr Byrd not only penetrates Wordsworth's own mixed reactions to London; he uses *The Prelude* as a foil to Pope's and Johnson, and manages to cover a



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of taste, essentially no more scientifically enlightened than a love for tiny feet.

The scientific and statistical information which helped to produce the new unit-fall folklore would have had no deep and lasting grip on the public imagination if their imagination were not already prepared to be seized. Well before the First World War a perverse fascination with thin bodies had been developing underground as an anti-fashion, probably born originally out of the vogue for figures of Romantic fatality. The anti-social, unrespectable slenderness of the Byronic hero and that of the phallic courtesan had their own tenacious and forbidden appeal during the fleshy Victorian decades. In those days, publicly acknowledged physical attractions ran to plump sweet femininity and manly robustness, both of which suggest the ultimate comforts of domestic bliss. By delicious contrast, the erotic charm of a skinny body suggests passion without satiety, which in turn suggests sexual voracity, thrillingly unencumbered by responsibilities or sentiment. Swinburne and the Pre-Raphaelite artists and their followers offered some heady images sketched along these lines, and so, later, did Toulouse-Lautrec and Edvard Munch.

The unfettered spirits of disreputable Bohemian artists and poets were also presumably housed in thin bodies, and further attenuated by illness, the thinness associated with artistic poverty and disease might acquire other attractive connotations, not only of sexual freedom but of moral fearlessness and superior intellectual and spiritual capacities, to say nothing of talent and imagination. Thinness of body obviously had many long-standing secret virtues calculated to appeal overtly to twentieth-century tastes before science produced its public and in the modern era. Looking thin was morbidly attractive long before it ever suggested health: it could not fall as a fashion.

In the face of the compelling and complex need to be thin in recent years, much has been published by way of instruction and encouragement to help people get there. Guilt and misery about the failure to manage it has continued to increase proportionately, giving rise to yet further books on how to deal with such anxieties as well. This process has gone on for two generations or more, but at last we have a new kind of light on the matter. Anne Scott Beller's *Fat and Thin* is an attempt to present as much information as possible in one short book about the present state of research on obesity. Each chapter describes a separate scientific approach to the question of how and why different human bodies store and use fat differently.

Studies of obesity are of many kinds—anthropological, endocrinological, genetic, psychological and gynaecological, to name a few. The chapters dealing with ongoing work in these differing fields offer concentrated descriptions of tests and experiments and their often conflicting and tentatively offered results. The book is an attempt to create a comprehensive, sane view of human fatness based on all that is actually known or in the process of being established, and not on prevailing myths or even on currently popular facts. Most diet literature uses very limited supportive scientific material, which often only supports whatever strong bias or new programme the book is committed to urging. This is the kind of instant science that itself becomes folklore very quickly, since the public would much rather jump to conclusions and adhere to articles of faith than await and compare the slow, uncertain findings of serious research.

Mrs Beller is a physical anthropologist committed to the study of human morphology in general; but she rightly thinks that those of us whose concern with this subject is limited to weight problems should nevertheless be better informed. Our awareness should embrace the whole scope of current research into obesity so that we may maintain our detachment, our judgment, our independence of geographic origin, matter, and incidentally our self-esteem in the face of the enormous moral pressure to which we are subjected and subject ourselves. To begin with, for example, she attacks the commonly held belief that the human body is an unvarying machine with respect to caloric consumption, energy expenditure, and fat storage.

The... immutability of the equa-

tion between excess calories ingested and the weight that is automatically supposed to accrue from them may prove on second thought to be subject to a wide range of its, and thus human metabolism, commonly assumed to be an absolutely unvarying example of the laws of thermodynamics in action, has proved upon close examination to be subject to a wide range of variation among individuals and even whole populations.

She stresses the genetic background of such variation, pointing out that livestock breeders for centuries have made a living from the fact that some strains of the same species of cattle and other domestic animals are easier to fatten than others. "And yet, when it comes to human beings, a stubborn folklore insists that the insight that, like most other mammalian species, we have most subgroups in our midst who run to fat and others that can't be fattened up to win a bet."

Much of the incoming evidence runs counter to the received idea that we are what we eat, and challenges the simplistic medical and moral assumptions on which this popular shibboleth is based. Differing genetic make-up thus significantly contributes to the variability of human fatness; and so, no less, do sex difference and difference of geographic origin. The climate in which our remote ancestors developed their specific capacity to store fat may determine the way each of us still does it now. To replace the common view that fatness is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual disorder, Mrs Beller offers the view that a tendency to fatness represents a long-term adaptation to environment and is probably constitutional. It is not a pathological

Love

There's something actorish and actress about Love. They speak in bright clear voices on their little stages,

unnatural. They propose to themselves a soft satisfaction that is partly selfish,

a feeling. No wonder the predators are used as their equivalents—wolves

and vampires. Each takes what he can or she can, each mate is property,

a helping. The beautiful girl is served as an entree. You can see the frill round her leg.

The men, too, in clothes and a hairstyle, are dishy. They make a meal of it.

Gavin Ewart

Appointments with fear

By Maurice Richardson

JOY MELVILLE:
Phobias and Obsessions
Their Understanding and Treatment
190pp. Allen and Unwin. £4.50 (paperback, £2.50).

Are there really four million sufferers from phobias in Britain? It sounds the devil of a lot. I suppose we can take Joy Melville's word for it. She seems, albeit a journalist, a responsible sort of person, well educated and not given to undue exaggeration. She writes that, in the longer one lives the more one inclines towards Dr Eder's dictum: "We are born mad. We acquire morality and become stupid and unhappy. Then we die." (Dr Eder was a Viennese GP with an extensive practice in Soho in the early part of the century. He became one of the first converts to psychoanalysis, verged towards Jungian heresies but kept of the strict path of orthodoxy by Freud's fervent Welsh apostle, Ernest Jones.)

The subject is a peculiarly fascinating one, with ramifications in all directions from cradle to grave, prehistory to the millennium. Most phobias are geared to some hypothetical external source of danger, although the anxiety, which comes from within, is fantastically exaggerated. A symptom forms which enables the phobic to avoid the

dread by restricting himself. In the commonest of all, agoraphobia—literally, fear of the marketplace—he has to stay indoors, socially paralysed, allied to phobias are the obsessional rituals which centre and complicate rituals to ward off danger, like the superstitions of primitives. Often an element of self-torment is present. The poor ego can never do right. A case in point was the unfortunate Ratman, subject of one of those marvellous Freudian analyses. He would remove a stone from the road to save the horses' feet and then undergo agonies of indecision as to whether he might have done wrong by not having put it back.

Ms Melville's aim, however, has been to write a straightforward popular book that might be of some help to phobic sufferers. She gives a brief, chatty—but never frivolous, for she is always acutely conscious of how much suffering there is here—round-up with a few suggestions about possible treatments. Part, obviously, of her intention is to make uneducated phobic types feel less isolated. Agoraphobia, with severity varying from social discomfort to almost total immobilization, seems to be the commonest among women than men. In a survey carried out by 90 per cent of phobics were housewives. Many complain of marriage troubles. In some cases the marriage may break up after the wife's recovery. Group therapy and group-

phobia's associations, of which the two principal ones are the Open Door and the Phobias Society, can be helpful. Various forms of behaviour therapy and relearning have been successful.

Claustrophobia, though familiar enough to most people in the form of an occasional twinge in tubes or lifts, or at a funeral, in that pang about being buried alive, doesn't seem to be so common in its acute, more paralyzing forms; and of course the situations that produce it are relatively easier to avoid than the agoraphobic equivalents. What happens in prisons? "The psychiatrist at one of London's major prisons said she had never in fact come across a case of pure claustrophobia, although one of her colleagues had done so recently." It could be a means of curing it, she said, "a situation rather than a phobia." Flooding involves artificially forcing up the patient's anxiety to its maximum level, at which it must subside. As Ms Melville says, "behaviour therapy involves the patient's consent—in this case to being locked up."

Most frequent among animal phobias are fears of spiders (symbolic of the female genitalia, according to Freudian textbook form). Snakes and cats come second with figures both, bringing up the rear. Here again behaviour therapy claims successes. Fear of flying among the American middle classes has been treated by one psychiatrist who issued a signed paper: "I hereby

and distorted condition, a natural state of being.

She agrees, however, that the prevailing view that many phobics are "fearful" is not true. The psychic pain suffered by weight people is very real, serious enough to warrant efforts to get things better. But we must not hear in mind that the natural result of centuries of disfigurement and accumulation of the personality. Size no longer live on the edge of history for the fat man. Bodies are still programmed long fasts of prehistoric times. We can do as we like, but our built-in fat-storage capacity we want to be thin. Mrs Beller briefly:

If your constitution wants to be fat, will take more will power and the old diet to keep you thin. The medical handwriting on this. There are no cures in sight. We have been overruled by long on the notion that gluttony is what causes it. That it has become second nature to assume simple asceticism that is needed to cure it. Factors are otherwise. Will and liquid protein will be the trick. For the long-term, nutrition, insight, and logic are needed, too.

Hunger control is what that finally discusses, with a cautious tip on deciding hypohalimism, for example, having a cup of hot liquid or a meal with something. Such manoeuvres can be a system into a false sense of and thus usefully inhibit appetite, perhaps not, meaning a home remedy for long-term weight problems.

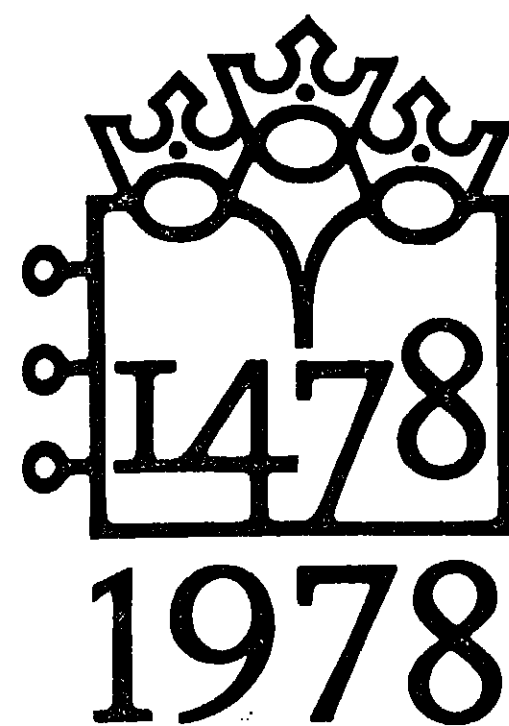
Taste keeps changing, and does the earth's ecology. It is possible that steady, cold and worldwide famines threaten the human race as we may all come to need a subconscious layer of fat to live. But since culture is faster than nature, the perverse, modishness rather than of may soon generate as yet more ideals of plump beauty to mine and eventually replace. The focus is to focus on what we have become in almost a century of speed and new, substance and quality. The desirable in the twenty-first century. Meanwhile the scientists continue their slow work. And according to what is now known, as Mrs Beller says, "The case against fat and thinness has not been proved."

guarantee that your phone will reach its destination. More frequent forms of group reassurance have been found on the sidelines of group. Pilots themselves have been known to suffer from a special form of social claustrophobia when they are through cloud.

Various social phobias involving fear of people are rooted in behavioural methods, including assertive training and assertive exercises. A surprisingly common social phobia is fear of vomiting. Many children, often patients, are never to be taken away, a social phobia.

Obsessions get the chapter of It includes a note on the "doxical Intentional Fragment," which is a thought that one pushes the obsessive thought out of his mind, but to dwell on it and convince himself of its truth. It seems like automatic reverse: "Every day I get worse and worse with anxiety. Buddhist meditation techniques."

This is one of those (relatively rare) common-sense "pop psychology" books that cannot do harm and may do good. It winds up with a list of potentially useful references for phobias. And for a catalogue of phobias, there is a catalogue of familiar and rare phobias, 243 in all with names supplied. Which is the name? A combination of phobias: one who is afraid of being swallowed by himself? Or is it not the human predicament?



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Departures from tradition

By A. Rupert Hall

THOMAS S. KUHN:
The Essential Tension
Selected Studies in Scientific Tradition and Change
366p. University of Chicago Press. £12.95.

The work of Thomas S. Kuhn is not easy to label. He describes himself as a historian of science, and his writings published before 1962 were largely historical in character. In that year appeared his *Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, which was received with more enthusiastic discussion by philosophers and indeed by sociologists of science than by historians, many of whom are still suspicious of "pattern" in history. For example, in 1965 a distinguished international group of scholars was brought together in London under the chairmanship of Sir Karl Popper to debate the validity of Kuhn's ideas about the nature of scientific development. And these ideas have since been widely regarded as providing a new and illuminating analysis of the peculiar character of science as both a cumulative and a changing body of knowledge.

The essays collected here range in date (in their original forms) from 1957 to 1976; three or four illuminate the development of Kuhn's ideas about the synthesis in science between "normal" and "revolutionary" phases of activity, while others represent the modification or development of those ideas since the publication of *Structure* in 1962. A third group, including the only substantive historical paper in the volume, Kuhn's 1957 essay on "Energy Conservation as an Example of Simultaneous Discovery", does not relate to his famous monograph at all. However, with this single exception, Kuhn's criticism of the general historian, that "he reads and discusses programmatic works almost exclusively" applies to his own papers reprinted here: they are "about history" (since they resemble either the history of historiography or the philosophy of history as these subjects are commonly treated) are in his own language "metahistorical": they do not consider history in itself. Besides his well-known views on the pattern of science's evolution, Kuhn here considers such themes as the relations of the history of science to general history and to philosophy of science, causation in the development of physics, thought-experiments, and the relations of science and art.

Yet, this said, it remains true that Kuhn's thought is consistently historical; it is conditioned by recognition that the questions men ask of nature (like the answers they frame) vary through time, and that scientific research is a cumulative error-correcting process but is one historically conditioned by the temporal context. Hence neither discoveries nor theories are absolute. (Here Kuhn's teaching seems closely analogous to that of R. G. Collingwood, whose name however he never mentions.) One would not take a paper by Kuhn to be the work of a professional philosopher of science, for his style and manner of argument are completely different. And whereas one might (albeit crudely) regard the central issue of conventional philosophy of science as methodology ("why do scientific propositions seem to be more valid than others?") this is an issue that concerns Kuhn very little, for he is not a philosopher of science in the traditional sense. He is a historian of science, and he is highly sympathetic to Aristotle.

What Kuhn writes is always well worth reading. He has not been a prolific author. He works slowly and the result is a bit flat, though commendably free from either obscurity or jargon; and it is perhaps inevitable that in a compilation like this there should be some repetition, either internal or of the *Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. The whole result is at least an Englishman's, a little disappointing, not least because Kuhn has consistently resisted the view, to the United States. The only foreign scholar mentioned more than casually is Alexandre Koyré, to whom Kuhn expresses his indebtedness. Kuhn's opinions on the history of science as an academic discipline are, to say the least, rendered some-

what outmoded by his exclusion of such major historical enterprises as those undertaken by Howard B. Adelmann, Joseph Needham and D. T. Whiteside, or equally (but in a different way) of the work on the history of science published by Sir George Clark and Christopher Hill. His pages (in the essay on "History and the History of Science") on science and the Industrial Revolution of the eighteenth century, though published in 1971, contain no independent reference later than 1952 (E. J. Hobsbawm) and give no hint of the eager debate on this issue among British historians (e.g. A. E. Musson and Eric Robinson).

Equally, apart from passing references to Pierre Cosmès and Jacques Roger, there is no reflection of relevant continental European historical work, apart from that of Koyré (who died in 1964); there is one allusion in a note to Gaston Bachelard but Georges Canguilhem and Michel Foucault are altogether absent. It is when he thus arouses a sense of intellectual claustrophobia that Kuhn's writing comes closest in spirit to conventional philosophy of science.

For many readers the principal interest in this collection will be its evidence concerning the emergence of Kuhn's well-known analysis. For example, in the 1959 essay

The chemical revolution

By Robert Fox

HENRY GUERLAC:
Essays and Papers in the History of Modern Science
559pp. Johns Hopkins University Press. £14.

Henry Guerlac records how, as a boy in his family home at Ithaca, he served Swiss cheese and prohibitionist beer to a group of Cornell historians who gathered regularly in his father's library. It may be fanciful to suppose that he was fashioned as a scientist by the urbane conversation of Carl Becker, Preserved Smith, and the others, but in his humanity and expansiveness, to say nothing of his overriding preoccupation with eighteenth-century France, Guerlac's work readily evokes the atmosphere of those cultivated evenings which he was allowed to share, in silence, from his corner seat.

Throughout an academic career that eventually took him back to Cornell, Guerlac has cast his scholarly net in the finest of moulds. Time and again, in a representative selection of his articles—about half of his publications are included—there is a penetrating argument from tenuous evidence, even from a single document. His handling of elusive source material is fastidious, but never pedantic; for Guerlac documents are not an end in themselves, and it is always the argument, clearly and elegantly presented and usually concerned with a major point of interpretation, which has primacy.

Nowhere is his style more apparent than in the studies of the chemical revolution of the eighteenth century for which he is best known. His treatment of Lavoisier's role turns, characteristically, on the ingeniously reconstructed events of one "crucial" year, 1772. This early period in Lavoisier's life is notoriously thinly documented, for he announced his theory of combustion and, with the revolution just completed, was acclaimed as

"The Essential Tension" after which the volume is named, there appears already his modification of the "popular stereotype" that "the scientist must be, at least potentially, an innovator" by his insistence that with innovation one must integrate "the other face of this same coin", which is "the extent to which the basic scientist must also be a firm traditionalist". This integration of "tradition"—rigorously learnt by the student as the system of science—with "innovation" which in its true sense involves the falsification or at least the adaptation of the system previously learnt by the discoverer himself, constitutes Kuhn's "essential tension". It is the essence indeed of his historiography of scientific revolutions.

Among the post-*Structure* papers there is a brilliant critique of Popper (delivered in his presence at the London conference), witty, pointed and devastating; and there are two rather dull papers which, also, in effect, say more about philosophers of science than about Kuhn. In one he explains that by "paradigm" he really meant "disciplinary matrix", and in the other he argues for his own claim that the choice of paradigms "which cannot be resolved by proof" is made by "the collective judgment of scientists trained" in the relevant scientific discipline. On this last

the founder of the new anthropological chemistry. Yet Guerlac has wrung a classic thesis from the sketchiest of evidence. In his book, *Lavoisier: the Crucial Year* (1961), and in articles reproduced in these *Essays and Papers*, he elucidates the circumstances in which, in September and October, 1772, Lavoisier observed the combustion of phosphorus and sulphur, and the reduction, with charcoal, of the calc (i.e. the oxide) of lead.

The case for believing that this work of 1772 constituted at least the first stage in the chemical revolution rests not only on sources previously ignored or carelessly read but also on a masterly analysis of contemporary problems in the relevant areas of chemistry. As Guerlac shows, Lavoisier's originality lay even in his interpretation of that combustion and reduction consisted in the absorption and emission of what at the time he, like others, loosely termed "air", and hence that air had a chemical, as opposed to a purely physical, role.

It has never been Guerlac's contention that the revolution was without precursors. Indeed, it is an essential part of his thesis that Lavoisier was led to his reinterpretation of the phenomena of combustion and reduction by the convergence of the disparate influences of the French chemists Hales and Guyton de Morveau. The paper on "The Continental Reputation of Stephen Hales" shows Guerlac at his best. Its intricately constructed argument leaves no reasonable doubt that the French edition of Hales's *Vesgetable Statics* was the main source of Lavoisier's idea that the familiar effervescence accompanying the reduction of a metallic calc was caused by the release of combined air. This idea became virtually a cliche once Lavoisier read Guyton's *Digressions académiques*, which appeared late in May 1772. In the *Digressions*, Guyton described experiments which showed that metals gained in weight when they were converted into a calc. The observation was in no sense original, but Guyton's evidence put the generality of the effect beyond doubt. His explanation, based on a theory in which phlogiston, a principle with

point one is bound to share a feeling of astonishment at the vehement misunderstanding of the latest contributors (1969). The difference in the historical situation of the Scientific Revolution of the seventeenth century and those that were mathematical character (astronomy, optics) those that were empirical (chemistry). Kuhn has a good point, though one it is easy to stress, since even astronomy, and mechanics were in part empirical sciences, and underlying conceptions of nature were not to both the empirical mathematical group—but it is a new point, since Kuhn has indeed implied in the biography of Koyré and others.

The fact is that Kuhn's book has been carefully read and exemplified over many years even though the final synthesis of his conception of scientific growth came (as he explains) late. On the evidence of this volume he has not found the need to modify, or the occasion to do that, and he has left it to others to put its possible applications to problem areas.

the obscurest of propensities, emitted during calcination, was convincing. Certainly it did convince Lavoisier, for whom it was, in weight, far from being a cult, was a natural corollary to ancient speculations about the release of air in metallic calcinations. If any doubts were, they were soon dispelled by experiments of September and October 1772, in particular the lead oxide.

Interpretations that invoke Lavoisier's change are inviting, for the first generations of chemists and Guerlac's is no exception. Studies of Lavoisier's studies on the nature of heat and the 1760s, and new evidence of continuity between Lavoisier's certain French chemists and the English tradition in the 1760s and 1760s, notably Rouelle and Vauquelin, are grounds for viewing as crucial in a somewhat different sense from that originally claimed by Guerlac. But the recent work of Lavoisier's role in the chemical revolution has been by way of suggestion of dimensions which have never ruled out. For most historians 1772 remains as crucial as ever.

Inevitably, many readers will be first to the papers on the chemical revolution, most of them well known, some by any definition new. But to stop there would be to look not only two thirds of the book but also a range which embraces the military sciences, the Vauquelin and science policy in nineteenth-century France. There is a physically minded Guerlac of Lavoisier's time. Indeed, it is one of the useful functions of the book that it gathers the author's scattered but hitherto scattered contributions to our understanding of the Lavoisier tradition between the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Directed chiefly at the Newton of the *Opticks*, the theory, the papers of the time include one or two on which well-high collectors might pause.

Henry Guerlac's intellectual life after the Second World War was a time when the history of science was a marginal concern of philosophers and reflective scientists. Since then he has made a major contribution to the history of the discipline, both by his example in his writings and through the distinguished pupils he has trained at Cornell. Happily, the posthumous publication of this volume, and his most recent work, notably a monograph on Lavoisier's work, shows the same intellectual thoroughness, incisiveness, and erudition. *Essays and Papers* is a model for all. Guerlac's essay, admirably rest assured that there was ample material for a volume quite as rewarding as this one.

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By Lucy Sutherland

The appearance of this, the latest of Georgina Batslicombe's admirable biographies (carrying with it an appendix by the late Evelyn Jameson, formerly Vice-Principal of the school), is a welcome sign to the scholar to begin work on this subject, is an altogether delightful by-product of the centenary this year of the founding of Lady Margaret Hall, the senior women's college at Oxford. (The late Dame Elizabeth Wordsworth, who presided over its first thirty years, can claim in all but a technical sense to be one of its founders.) It was St Hugh's College, in 1886 and was so unusual a personality, and exercised so remarkable an influence over the origins and early years of the new foundation, that it fully deserves this able and perceptive (if belated) memorial. After her thirty years' reign at Lady Margaret Hall she lived a further twenty-two years at Oxford, as a widow and lively until her death at ninety-two. In her

for the education of women in the university. After a visit to Girton they decided to found an independent women's college under church auspices to bring young women to Oxford for education provided by members of the university (though without any recognition from the latter). They joined forces with others in or connected with the university interested in settling up a more ambitious system of extramural lectures for women than had hitherto been attempted. It was in 1869 that the examination for women over eighteen years of age¹ begun in 1875 by the Delegacy for Local Examinations.

Elizabeth, on the other hand, frankly admitted that the idea of an institution for the education of young women was unattractive to her. She was devoted to her father, and life in the episcopal palace, was interesting as well as pleasant, giving her a good deal of influence. If no independence. Friends advised against it, but her father pressed her to accept as did her brother John (though in discouraging terms). She admitted later that she would not have accepted it had it not been for "its definite Church basis". Thus, to use Mr. Baileyscombe's words, "this remarkable

to her than it was to others, interpretation becomes very convincing. Mrs. Battscombe says: "Those who had the good fortune to know Elizabeth personally may well wonder how she reserved the very best qualities which should be used in fiction for her as a witty, spoken-out, and affectionate person, one of the most barabassing but inordinately kind of characters, who could not resist the saying the first thing that came into her head. How she described as spontaneous any of her own ideas, and how she was uneasy suspicious person? Yet in this witty inconsequence, she could flitting from point to point, and taking position to position, might have been a refusal to allow herself to be reduced to a deliberate effort to send some message. Though she could speak and act on impulse, she never caught off guard and does she ever get around to the subject she ever gets around to. She uses her brilliant powers as a shield against any personal contact. "She puts her wit in the text of herself and me," she characterizes in one of Stedman's novels, "a shrewd answer."

Mrs. Battscombe understands that Elizabeth Wordsworth was not so temperamental as herself was to turn top herself to herself as to avoid the nature of her private feelings. Mrs. Battscombe has unpublished addresses to her on religious topics her own original field of work. In these addresses she is dealing with something which is of the supreme importance that she

By Hugh Lloyd-Jones

When the modest colleges of America were transformed into great modern universities, the model was supplied by Germany; very naturally, for during the nineteenth century when this occurred, the German universities were by far the best in Europe. At this time many Americans went to study in Germany; the number seems to have been between nine and ten thousand.

Until lately Americans looked on these facts with satisfaction; and somewhat a ruse view was taken as to how much the American visitor might learn from their German hosts. But now that revolt against the tyranny of the doctoral dissertation and the demand that it shall make "unoriginal contribution to knowledge" is spreading widely, a different attitude is beginning to be expressed. Carl Diehl, the distinguished American historian, has just published a book, *History and the University*, which is a study of the German university, by one of the most distinguished of the German scholars who have been in the American love affair with German scholarship was with him.

the German influence was to prove important. Indeed German scholarship was not reproduced in America, and not surprisingly, little academic work that was the equal of the best European work was done at first. But the work that was done had great merits as well as great deficiencies; it was modified by German influence, but it was naturally and rightly American; and it led finally to great achievements.

The most important visitor of Dr Diehl's first period was George Bancroft, who (although in Germany he studied classics) was to become the leading American historian of his time. The significance of his German experience is best understood if, in addition to the comments which he wrote home at the time, we consider his career as a whole. Bancroft continued into old age the amazing industry acquired

during his German period; and though his historical technique was not surprisingly not that of the later part of the century, he became a very learned man. Naturally his historical standpoint is that of his age and nation. The Puritan ethic was strong in him and he never lost his faith in democracy. He was a great, even though his democracy was no longer that of the Adamases nor that of Jackson, and his progress not that of the Enlightenment but a God-ordained historical necessity. Unlike the great German but like the chief Roman historians, Bancroft was not only a scholar but a

[illegible]

In particular, the teaching of languages is deficient. To learn to speak a foreign language well, you need to start early; you need a native teacher, or at least a gramophone; and you need to be obliged to work. Rousseauidizing softness is not the only factor working against this in the United States. The need to make Americans out of the great mass of immigrants entering the melting-pot has caused speakers of

a foreign language to be despised as culturally inferior. As a Yale professor of Italian origin and a model of an American-born Italian, he shocked his brother, a businessman, by leaving his small daughter in the charge of their old mother, who spoke very little English. "If I don't see her that," he said, "she'll grow up speaking Italian," and was horrified to learn that that was what his brother wanted. The wealthiness in the schools, where learning often takes second place in processes supplemented by "extra-curricular enrichment," such as the three Ds (Dancing, Debating and Dating) of the headmistress in *Lolita*, obliges students at the university to work exceedingly hard. It is far from an American, then, or European to attain real command of Greek or Latin; even nowadays, when America's contribution to classical scholarship is very large, the handicaps of the American are so great that only the "progressive" education, Europeans may soon be on the same level with Americans in this respect.

The trend in American education that is responsible for the weakness of the schools has far worse effects than that of making life difficult for scholars. American culture derived, from its links with the Enlightenment, no less than from its Protestant religion, a strong universalizing tendency. German thinkers, under the influence of Herder, had asserted the autonomy of different cultures and different nations against the universalizing

nationally which they associated with French cultural imperialism. While Americans were asserting their autonomy against England, this German attitude might seem to be congenial; but in the long run it was detrimental. The German attitude may help to account for the distortions in the contents of American studies in nineteenth-century Germany. The contents of which were open to criticism for generating nationalistic caricatures of the Enlightenment and in the dogmatic certainties of evangelical religion. It is fairly common to find with a strain of crudely philistine positivism and utilitarianism natural in a people whose culture derives much from English nonconformity, particularly when the subject has had many practical difficulties to

Here lies the cause of the assumption that all foreigners would be Americans if they could not find the means to overcome the total inability to enter the imagination into alien habits of thought. The main cause of this dangerous condition in the United States. In fiction one thinks of the illusions of Graham Greene's *Quiet American*; in history of the handling of foreign affairs by Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt. In fact, the only way to get men; it is in one way comforting, but in another saddening, to remember how much better Harry Truman did. Even if it does not matter very much that no person strongly affected by this limitation of imagination can be a leader, it does matter that no such person can be trusted with the management of international relations,

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"Reluctant Pioneer" she may have been, but she was never a repining one. Donning a cap as symbol of her new dignity, she visited the women's societies of Cambridge. Melcher, Emily Davies' sister, greeted her to provide teachers for the new girls' schools, nor Newtonian which, though less singleminded, hoped to give young women "some adequate training for themselves which would enable them to go out into the schools and remove them from the blight of the drawing-room," appealed to her. As Mrs. Fittscombe comments, she

played no part in the struggle for the emancipation of women and deeply distrusted what is now described as vocational education. She had seldom felt the least blighted in any drawing-room, and she did not expect the majority of her students to become teachers. Her object was to give women the chance to share with men in the intellectual pursuits and pleasures which she herself had enjoyed in her scholarly home, and she believed passionately that the best form of education was one which had a religious basis.

Her success was immediate. With her wit, good connections and innate social sense, she at once became sought after among those of all shades of opinion in Oxford. She continued her writing and her interest in many church projects. Her students, however, say a young woman, a surprising number of whom, as their future careers testify, were above the average in intelligence, benefited from the situation in which it has been said they "resembled daughters at home with a unique, original and much-respected mother, who knew every body worth knowing." They too fell

we delighted in it in her of them. They recognized the behind the sparkle and the reverence lay a deeper and but were thankful that he "did not let his intelligence use his ability had so much respect for human personality to see into his deliberately busy intelligence". One may also add that a blessing which we have in these small, often over-enthusiastic communities—the was certainly a fully aware to all forms of attainment.

All this is easy to recognize and is fully documented. It was left to the skilled biographical eye of Mrs Batterscombe to see how little it told as to the woman herself. Her own letters are curiously impersonal, her printed works unoriginal, the impressions of her by others no more than flattery. Mrs Batterscombe advances the suggestion that this was no accident, but the result of deliberate litigation on her part, and if one accepts the fact that she indulged in so little introspection that the deliberation was no more apparent

of death and eternity. This Interpretation of Elia Wordsworth's character also allows us to explain aspects of her presence in the culture that remain the subject of surprise. Her changes which took place when she moved from the role of the daughter to something not far removed from that of an adult for her little world, "I sit half grown, half aged," in the words of Professor A. E. Taylor, "as she lived eternity, never quite leaving that game of shocking my relatives." It is difficult to imagine her doing this even in kind where the usual judgment of her is that she was ill-suited in administrative work. Her kind women supporters to carry out its details, but she was not dominated by them, and her role in her committee was odd and not intolerant of boredom, she was a person who took her part in the business because dull, but nevertheless managed committee largely composed of distinguished academics with great administrative skills. Even the time of her resignation was a happy, and she was not so headstrong as the provinces would have thought as the Phil became a larger unit, and she grew resigned when, in her view, the point had been reached. It was in any case seventy years.

Finally it may be noted that although she favoured what the dentist irreverently called the "Sunbeams", one whom she particularly trusted and liked, Edwards, was a career woman, and it was she whom she wished to be her successor—a tribute which, as is shown by appreciations of her trade Edwards's work from young men as well as young women at Rhodes University, South Africa, is a characteristic quip. She was a wit, "I am thankful to have for giving me a forward position. Certainly I am not as yet after Lot's wife—yet I wish to compare dear old Lot with Adam."

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greatest period was likely would be
averse to rely wholly on Dr Diehl's
He has heard that it is finally perverted
and into something like a
and which is Nietzsche pointed
led to dryness, excessive tech-
nology, and the piling up of learn-
matter for its own sake. The know-
that classical philology had at this
time a special importance in
of our humanistic studies and
disciplines, and therefore concen-
trates upon it. In theory he started
at 1770, because the great move-
ment in scholarship got under way
centrally at this time, but glances
back to the time of Wolf and to
the famous book in which he began
the modern discussion of the
Homeric question. Wolf, as one of
the creators of the new philology
and as a collaborator of the great
and able academic collaborator in the
foundation of the University of Berlin
is, indeed, a representatively impor-
tant figure. But it may be doubted
whether his book on Homer is the
best introduction to the study of
the characteristics of the new schol-
arship, even if its importance
is correctly estimated. Dr Diehl seems
to think that its main significance
lies in its denial to anyone except
professional scholars the right
to share criticism of the Homeric
epics. In the present essential con-
text of Wolf's theory depended up-
on the attitudes and assumptions that

The most interesting information Dr. Michener gives us comes from the correspondence of scholars who resided in Germany from the year 1915, when Edward Everett and George Ticknor left Boston for Göttingen. He divides his period into two sections, the divide coming in 1920. During the first, 1915-1920, he thinks, the Americans were "in the hands of the German literature scholarship, but for national and natural reasons unable to produce literary technique from the

He became conscious that the nation had departed. It was a pity that the steps he had been taking since the signing of the Franco-Prussian War, in the moment when German culture was being vulgarized and dehumanized, had led to the materialism of the industrial epoch, was at its nadir between then and now. The national revival took place.

In Delhi notes a number of a day's journey or disapproving commentaries by Americans; and he is rightly made by the visit to the United States, like the United States of the great period after the Civil War. He does not see the complacency of the subject of the former treatment of the subject of the United States. He has ended by what the Americans have done of what the Americans have done. It is a pity he has not done much on classical studies, which were indeed important for the Americans. It is a pity he has not done much on historical studies, which were indeed important for the Americans. It is a pity he has not done much on historical studies, which were indeed important for the Americans.

In the second section of his periodical Dr Diehl mentions several Americans who studied in Germany and came back to have distinguished careers in scholarship. William Dwight Howells, the novelist, the linguist, the philologist, James Russell Lowell the literary scholar and critic, and Francis Child the authority on ballads, to take only three, are mentioned as well as the effect they had on others was more important than their own achievements. The representative figure of American classical scholarship in the United States, Charles Lummis, Gilchrist Lewis. Born in Charleston, South Carolina in 1831, he studied at Berlin, Göttingen and Bonn from 1850 to 1853, was a member of the Göttingen Ghibelline and the University of Virginia for the Johns Hopkins of Daniel Colt Gilman, founded the *American Journal of Philology*, wrote *Classical Greece* more than thirty years ago, and died in 1924.

The belief that Americans studying in Germany got no stimulus from their teachers will not survive an acquaintance with Gilderslove's writings, a representative sample of which is given in the translation from his famous column in the *AJA*, "Brief Mention," which appeared in 1930. In his earlier years he spoke with contempt of English classical scholarship, with its "archaic and untranslatable" from English into classical languages and its lack of intellectual curiosity. Later in life he modified his strictures and was ready to allow that American scholars had "learned to work towards the creation of a national style. But he stuck to his initial judgment that German work showed "far more thoroughness and daring, and power of research" than English, and he was right.

Classical studies of the Victorian English kind might have been expected to find Americans an extra surface pollutant; they might have benefited from the influence of persons as Harvard and Yale benefited from the building of colleges by Harkness much later. But Glidersleeve was right; the sternness of discipline of the German universities was not calculated to correct the deficiencies from which they suffered. The work of those American academics who did imitate the Oxford of Jowett makes only too plain the influence of them. Diehl shows that President Kirkland had his doubts about German scholarship, in which he was not alone. In spite of this, American scholars produced a valuable contribution and laid the foundations of the impressive developments of the following century. Part of the credit for this belongs to the German connection, whatever the merits of the national condition of the graduates at school.

Dr. Diehl does well to point out that the Americans were hindered from taking full advantage of their

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Salary Librarian Scale (bar), £2,127 to £2,653 per annum, plus supplements

The post is based at the Branch Library in Ryde, an attractive resort of 23,000 population, on the North Coast of the Island.

Applicants must be qualified Librarians, possessing initiative and ideas, who are able to assist the Branch Librarian in improving and developing an expanding service.

For an application form and job description for above two posts, contact the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight. Closing date: July 7, 1978.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT
FAR EASTERN ART

This section has responsibility for all works of art emanating from China, Japan, Korea and other areas under their cultural influence. The duties of the successful candidate will include cataloguing accessions, record work, participating in the selection and display of objects for temporary or permanent exhibition, assisting the Keepers in research and in answering oral and written enquiries from students and the public.

Candidates should normally have an arts degree but those with specialised knowledge or experience of value to the Museum will also be considered. An effective working knowledge of either the Chinese or Japanese written language, and willingness to further this study for research purposes, essential. Good general knowledge of Far Eastern art history advantageous.

SALARY: as RA Grade I £4,566-£5,810 or RA Grade II £3,900-£4,880. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 18 July, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Nelson Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0258) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote G(23)382.

Victoria and Albert Museum

London Borough of Enfield

Senior Assistant
Librarian

£3,694 to £4,072

Assistant Librarian

£3,282 to £3,622

Applications are invited for these posts within the Lending Library Service of this progressive outer London borough.

Information enquiries to 01-366 2244, Ext. 33. An application form and further details obtainable, upon receipt of large s.a.c., from the Borough Librarian and Cultural Officer, Central Library, Cecil Road, Enfield, EN2 6TW. Closing date 7th July, 1978. Please quote reference SAL/130.

free university amsterdam

The department of Geology and Physical Geography at the Free University (Institute of Earth Sciences) invites applicants for the position of

reader

(at the level of associate professor)
in Geographical Hydrology

in the Section Hydrogeology and Geographical Hydrology.

Candidates should have:

- a broad background in earth sciences;
- hydrological expertise by training of professional career;
- experience with field-hydrological research and/or hydrological projects;
- an appropriate physico-mathematical background.

The duties of the appointee will include:

- management of the section Hydrogeology and Geographical Hydrology in cooperation with the full professor in the section;
- teaching graduate students in geographical hydrology;
- research in geographical hydrology;
- supervision of post-graduate research;
- contribution to the management of the department.

The Free University is a private university with a Christian charter. Further information on this point will be sent to applicants.

Gross monthly salary, depending on age, and experience to a maximum of Dfl. 8194, exclusive of allowances.

Additional information about the duties, structure of the department and its research can be obtained from the chairman of the section, Prof. dr. G.B. Engelen, phone 020-548 24 49.

Candidates are requested to submit their application, including a curriculum vitae, list of publications and the names of three referees before the 15th of November, to the Personnel Department, De Boelelaan 1105, P.O. Box 7161, 1007 MC Amsterdam-Buitenveldert, quoting reference no. 330-1178.

CITY OF WAKEFIELD
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
WAKEFIELD AREA LIBRARY
DRURY LANE

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

(Work with children)

Librarian's Scale AP4, £2,127-£3,702 plus up to £520 pa supplements (bar at £2,853)

Applicants should be Chartered Librarians but applications will be considered from Librarians who have completed professional examinations but are not yet chartered.

WAKEFIELD COLLEGE OF
TECHNOLOGY AND ARTS
MARGARET STREET, WAKEFIELD

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

AP2, £2,529-£2,853 plus up to £520 pa supplements

Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Librarian.

To assist the Tutor Librarian in the daily running of the Library, the preparation of book lists, organization and maintenance of library stock and to assist students and staff in the use of the Library. Further details on request.

Requests for application forms (accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope) should be addressed to The Chief Executive (Personnel Section), Town Hall, Wakefield, to be returned by 14th July 1978.

Directorate of Community Services

Administrative Officer

£4,280 to £4,830 plus £520 supplement

You will be responsible to the Chief Administrative Officer for all libraries administration and administrative support to the Chief Librarian. Work includes monitoring of work-flow, preparation of reports and correspondence.

Good administrative experience essential.

Application forms from Personnel Services, Town Hall, Patriot Square, London E2, or telephone 01-981 0077 (Ansonline), quoting reference 6/100. Closing date: July 4, 1978.

LONDON BUSINESS
SCHOOL LIBRARY

We have two vacancies for keen and capable young librarians with ideas and initiative:-

1. Assistant Librarian

In charge of our Corporate Library, which is a specialised collection of company information.

2. Library Assistant

(Information and Loan services)

These are interesting and challenging opportunities for the right people. Library qualifications are necessary for post (1) and some experience of company information would be an advantage. Excellent facilities. Job descriptions are available.

Salaries on scales rising from: (1) £4134, (2) £3480, including London Weighting.

Applications in writing with c.v. by 14 July 1978 to Ken Vernon, The London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA. (01-262 5050).

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

£3016 - £4007 p.a. inclusive

required in the Board's Central Library which serves the Board's scientists, engineers and administrators and is part of the Central Information Services.

Opportunity will be given to the successful applicant to gain experience in all aspects of special library work. Applicants should have a good educational background and although not essential, some previous experience of this type of work would be an advantage.

Applications: stating full relevant details and present salary to the Group Personnel Officer, CEGB, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AU, as soon as possible. Quote reference TLS/189.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Library
Assistant

rising to
£3,282 pa inc
(+ Phase III salary
award payable from
July 1)

An interesting post in the library at our Hendon location in north-west London. You would join the busy library team and provide valuable assistance with normal library duties, deal helpfully with enquiries from staff and students, and be prepared to assist at other electronic libraries when required.

Middlesex
Polytechnic

MOBILE LIBRARIAN

BORHAM WOOD AP2/3, £3,282-£3,774 plus Phase II

MOBILE LIBRARIAN

AP2/3, £3,282-£3,774 plus Phase II

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

HENDEL HEMPSTEAD AP 11/111, £3,282-£3,774 plus Phase II

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

WATFORD CENTRAL AP11/111, £3,282-£3,774 plus Phase II

Applications are invited from Librarians with at least Part 1 of the Library Association Examinations for these posts.

Further details from Alan White, Training/Personnel Officer, Library Headquarters, County Hall, Hertford SG13 5BJ telephone Hertford 54242. Ext. 5487. Applications within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

County Library School Library Service School Librarians

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians to fill the vacancies that have arisen in the following Bedfordshire schools.

Samuel Whitbread Upper School, Shefford
Sited in an attractive rural area to the South East of Bedford, this modern Upper School and Community College has recently opened a purpose-built library resource centre. The successful candidate will be expected to develop the new facilities these premises offer and to extend the services to pupils and staff.

Hayward High School, Luton
A large, well established school serving pupils of 11-18, this school has enjoyed the services of Chartered Librarians for many years and has an extensive and well-developed library resource centre. The library is well used, and there is considerable scope within this post for the exercise of imaginative and positive approaches to Librarianship.

The successful applicants will be appointed to the staff of the County Library Service and will be members of a team of 28 professional librarians in High and Upper Schools in the County. Full support and training facilities are available within the School Library Service.

Luton & Dunstable Hospital

Medical Centre Librarian

Applicants are invited for the above post which will become vacant from July 2, 1978. The post is an interesting one and demanding good administrative ability and a high professional standard in administering the Medical Library and general Hospital Service to patients and staff in two local hospitals.

Bedford Central Library

Musical Librarian

An interesting opportunity exists for a chartered librarian with a good knowledge of music to be responsible for the Music Library of Bedford Central Library. The successful candidate will be a member of the Reader Services Team and will be expected to be music library adviser to the other libraries in North Bedfordshire District.

SALARY: Librarian's Career Grade APS-4, £2,922 to £4,085 plus supplements. Progression beyond £3,292 and £3,702 dependent upon responsibility and experience.
Further particulars and application form from Nigel Smith, Bedfordshire County Library, County Hall, Bedford MK42 9AP.
CLOSING TIME JULY 7.

Bedfordshire

County Council

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

FACULTY OF MILITARY STUDIES ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE Duntroon, Canberra

The University has established a Faculty of Military Studies at the Royal Military College Duntroon and is co-operating with the Department of Defence in its operation and development within the context of the Australian Government's intention to establish a permanent, autonomous Defence Force Academy. The Faculty will be the staff of the University, but on establishment of the Defence Force Academy the staff of the Faculty will transfer to its employ.

LECTURERS IN ENGLISH (TWO POSITIONS)

(Ref. 440)

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Applicants must have a good higher degree in English literature and relevant University teaching experience. Scholarly publications would be an additional advantage. Applicants should provide in their applications details of their main areas of interest.
SALARY: per annum, \$14,984 range \$18,684. Commensurate salary according to qualifications and experience.
Applications, giving the reference number, should be submitted to the Academic Staff Office, The University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, New South Wales, Australia 2033. A copy of the application should be sent to the Association of Commonwealth Universities, 10 Bedford Square, London WC1P 3BQ, to whom the successful candidate will be referred.

MUSIC LIBRARIAN

Eastbourne

£23,294 to £23,594 (plus up to £4 per week supplement)

To provide and maintain an efficient music, gramophone record and cassette service to the Eastbourne area. Applicants must have passed the Library Association Parts I and II Examinations or accepted equivalent.

Application forms and further details from Personnel Officer, East Sussex County Library, Crecant, Lewes. Closing date: July 7, 1978.



Librarians

in Government Departments

There are vacancies in the following Government Departments for candidates with professional qualifications and some practical experience. Those expecting to obtain professional qualifications this summer will be considered.

Ministry of Defence

Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.
Royal Air Force Staff College, Bracknell, Berks.
Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, Wilts.

Department of the Environment

Property Services Agency Library, Whitgift Centre, Croydon, Surrey.
Property Services Agency Library, London SE1.

Health and Safety Executive

HO Library, London W2.

Department of Health and Social Security

Library, Central London.

Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection

Central Library Network, London.
Further vacancies may arise in these and other departments.
SALARY: Inner London, £3,675 to £5,040; Croydon, £190 less; elsewhere £485 less. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.
For full details and an application form (to be returned by 8 July, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1LB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 86651 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote G(2)824/2.

RUSDEN STATE COLLEGE DRAMA DEPARTMENT

LECTURER IN DANCE

Rusden State College, constituent College of the State College of Victoria, located in a suburb of Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Australia, is seeking to appoint an appropriately qualified person to the post of Lecturer in Dance.
The appointee will be expected to assist in the conduct of the dance course which is currently offered as a major study over four years within a Bachelor of Education programme and contribute to the planning and development of courses in the related arts of drama and music.

Qualifications:
— a degree and preferably a post graduate qualification in an area related to dance studies;
— a commitment to teaching and the ability to demonstrate in at least two established modern dance techniques to both beginning and advanced students;
— experience in performance and composition and the ability to choreograph for a wide range of student abilities;
— a sound knowledge of a number of approaches to composition and experience in teaching composition;
— initiative, interest and involvement in education in the arts and a desire to contribute through participation in a pioneer course in dance in Australia.

This appointment will be made on a contractual basis and the successful applicant will be expected to commence duty on January 31, 1979.
Satisfactory arrangements could be made to meet removal costs.
SALARY: Lecturer—Lecturer, Grade II, in the range \$AUS14,905-\$AUS17,184 p.a.
Lecturer, Grade I, in the range \$AUS17,837-\$AUS19,684 p.a.

Further information relating to this position may be obtained from the Staffing Officer with whom written applications close on July 28, 1978.

RUSDEN STATE COLLEGE

201 Blackburn Road, North Clayton, Victoria, 3168, Australia.



LIBRARIES AND ARTS DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (Housebound Readers)

£2,589 to £2,774 p.a. including supplements (bar at £332 p.a.)

The post holder will be responsible to the Senior Assistant Librarian (Special Services) for the operation of the housebound library service. Duties will include visiting and assessing the needs of the housebound, providing assistance in the selection of books and dealing with various administrative work connected with the service. The Assistant Librarian (Housebound Readers) is also expected to assist the Senior Assistant Librarian (special services) in the provision of other services of a specialist nature. Applicants should be chartered librarians or persons who are qualified by examination but not yet chartered. Applicants should also hold a current driving licence. Application forms and job descriptions are available from Chief Personnel Officer, Tameside House, Meridian Way, Ashton-under-Lyne, Greater Manchester, M30 9JG, or by post to the same address, enclosing a recent passport size photograph. Closing date: July 14.

Imperial Chemical Industries Limited Agricultural Division Billingham, Cleveland

Intelligence Section Manager

A vacancy exists for an Intelligence Section Manager in the Research and Development Department of the Agricultural Division.

The preferred candidate will have a good working knowledge on modern systems of information handling and be sensitive to the needs of technical and commercial users in a dynamic business situation. He/she should have a science degree or a considerable experience of scientific information work. Commercial experience and qualifications in information science would be considered advantageous. The candidate should preferably be in the age range 30-40 years.

The job holder will be expected to manage the 20 staff of the Intelligence Section. Their activities comprise a library facility and reports file, and a specialised Intelligence Service serving both technical and commercial sides of the Division's business.

The Division is currently spending £13 million in the construction of an Information Centre which will enable the job holder to expand the role of the Section in the Intelligence and Training activities of the Division.

The Company operates house purchase, profit sharing and contributory pension schemes and offers financial assistance towards removal expenses.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience to: **MAJW Pegg, Personnel Department, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Agricultural Division, PO Box 1, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 1LS**

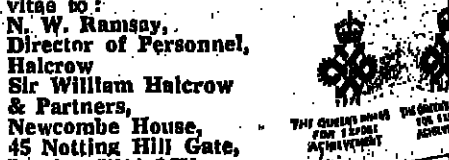


CATALOGUE NOTTING HILL GATE

A major group of Consulting Engineers and Architects have a vacancy for a Catalogue based in their main library in Notting Hill Gate but responsible for the production of five other London departmental libraries and one in Swindon. Documents to be catalogued include books, plans, reports, trade literature and internal communications. Cataloguing may be either manual or video terminal into ADLIS central automated retrieval system. Duties also include assisting the production of an indexing manual, advising on indexing and classification and participation in the further development of the Technical Information Service.

Applicants must be AIA or hold an equivalent qualification in information science. A minimum of three years cataloguing experience is required and familiarity with computerised methods will be an advantage. A very competitive salary will be associated with substantial staff benefits including non-contributory pension fund and Group PPP. Flexible working hours and four weeks annual holiday. Please apply in writing quoting reference 1700 and enclosing a brief but comprehensive curriculum vitae to:

N. W. Ramsay, Director of Personnel, Halcyon, Sir William Halcrow & Partners, Newcombe House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JX



Lothian Regional Council Telford College of Further Education

Tutor Librarian

Salary on Scale £23,423-£33,331

Duties will include the teaching of the use of the groups of craft and technician students and staff with students following the SCOTEC Certificate in Information Science. Applicants must be Chartered Librarians. Teacher training can be given in-service after appointment. The Section is in the charge of a Senior Tutor Librarian and includes two qualified Assistant Librarians and Library Assistants.

Application forms and further particulars from **THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, Telford College of Further Education, Telford, Shropshire TF1 2XZ**

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Cambridgeshire Libraries Peterborough Division

Group Librarian

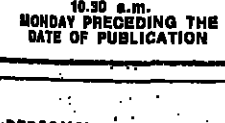
SALARY: APS/501
£2,343-£5,088 p.a. inc.

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians to fill the vacancy for a Group Librarian in the Peterborough Division. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the library service in the Peterborough Division. The post holder will be expected to manage the 20 staff of the Intelligence Section. Their activities comprise a library facility and reports file, and a specialised Intelligence Service serving both technical and commercial sides of the Division's business.

The Division is currently spending £13 million in the construction of an Information Centre which will enable the job holder to expand the role of the Section in the Intelligence and Training activities of the Division.

The Company operates house purchase, profit sharing and contributory pension schemes and offers financial assistance towards removal expenses.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience to: **MAJW Pegg, Personnel Department, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Agricultural Division, PO Box 1, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 1LS**

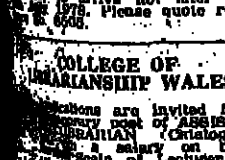


CATALOGUE NOTTING HILL GATE

A major group of Consulting Engineers and Architects have a vacancy for a Catalogue based in their main library in Notting Hill Gate but responsible for the production of five other London departmental libraries and one in Swindon. Documents to be catalogued include books, plans, reports, trade literature and internal communications. Cataloguing may be either manual or video terminal into ADLIS central automated retrieval system. Duties also include assisting the production of an indexing manual, advising on indexing and classification and participation in the further development of the Technical Information Service.

Applicants must be AIA or hold an equivalent qualification in information science. A minimum of three years cataloguing experience is required and familiarity with computerised methods will be an advantage. A very competitive salary will be associated with substantial staff benefits including non-contributory pension fund and Group PPP. Flexible working hours and four weeks annual holiday. Please apply in writing quoting reference 1700 and enclosing a brief but comprehensive curriculum vitae to:

N. W. Ramsay, Director of Personnel, Halcyon, Sir William Halcrow & Partners, Newcombe House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JX



Lothian Regional Council Telford College of Further Education

Tutor Librarian

Salary on Scale £23,423-£33,331

Duties will include the teaching of the use of the groups of craft and technician students and staff with students following the SCOTEC Certificate in Information Science. Applicants must be Chartered Librarians. Teacher training can be given in-service after appointment. The Section is in the charge of a Senior Tutor Librarian and includes two qualified Assistant Librarians and Library Assistants.

Application forms and further particulars from **THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, Telford College of Further Education, Telford, Shropshire TF1 2XZ**

BRIGHTON POLYTECHNIC USERS SERVICES LIBRARIAN

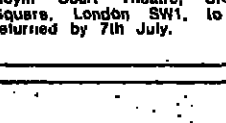
SALARY: £2,101 to £2,558 per annum

Chartered Librarian required in the Learning Resources Department for the day-to-day management of the library service in the Brighton Polytechnic. The post holder will be expected to manage the 20 staff of the Intelligence Section. Their activities comprise a library facility and reports file, and a specialised Intelligence Service serving both technical and commercial sides of the Division's business.

The Division is currently spending £13 million in the construction of an Information Centre which will enable the job holder to expand the role of the Section in the Intelligence and Training activities of the Division.

The Company operates house purchase, profit sharing and contributory pension schemes and offers financial assistance towards removal expenses.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience to: **MAJW Pegg, Personnel Department, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Agricultural Division, PO Box 1, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 1LS**

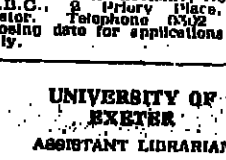


CATALOGUE NOTTING HILL GATE

A major group of Consulting Engineers and Architects have a vacancy for a Catalogue based in their main library in Notting Hill Gate but responsible for the production of five other London departmental libraries and one in Swindon. Documents to be catalogued include books, plans, reports, trade literature and internal communications. Cataloguing may be either manual or video terminal into ADLIS central automated retrieval system. Duties also include assisting the production of an indexing manual, advising on indexing and classification and participation in the further development of the Technical Information Service.

Applicants must be AIA or hold an equivalent qualification in information science. A minimum of three years cataloguing experience is required and familiarity with computerised methods will be an advantage. A very competitive salary will be associated with substantial staff benefits including non-contributory pension fund and Group PPP. Flexible working hours and four weeks annual holiday. Please apply in writing quoting reference 1700 and enclosing a brief but comprehensive curriculum vitae to:

N. W. Ramsay, Director of Personnel, Halcyon, Sir William Halcrow & Partners, Newcombe House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JX



Lothian Regional Council Telford College of Further Education

Tutor Librarian

Salary on Scale £23,423-£33,331

Duties will include the teaching of the use of the groups of craft and technician students and staff with students following the SCOTEC Certificate in Information Science. Applicants must be Chartered Librarians. Teacher training can be given in-service after appointment. The Section is in the charge of a Senior Tutor Librarian and includes two qualified Assistant Librarians and Library Assistants.

Application forms and further particulars from **THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, Telford College of Further Education, Telford, Shropshire TF1 2XZ**

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL

LIBRARIAN

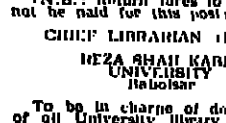
SALARY: £2,101 to £2,558 per annum

Chartered Librarian required in the Learning Resources Department for the day-to-day management of the library service in the Dorset County Council. The post holder will be expected to manage the 20 staff of the Intelligence Section. Their activities comprise a library facility and reports file, and a specialised Intelligence Service serving both technical and commercial sides of the Division's business.

The Division is currently spending £13 million in the construction of an Information Centre which will enable the job holder to expand the role of the Section in the Intelligence and Training activities of the Division.

The Company operates house purchase, profit sharing and contributory pension schemes and offers financial assistance towards removal expenses.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience to: **MAJW Pegg, Personnel Department, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Agricultural Division, PO Box 1, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 1LS**

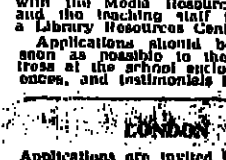


CATALOGUE NOTTING HILL GATE

A major group of Consulting Engineers and Architects have a vacancy for a Catalogue based in their main library in Notting Hill Gate but responsible for the production of five other London departmental libraries and one in Swindon. Documents to be catalogued include books, plans, reports, trade literature and internal communications. Cataloguing may be either manual or video terminal into ADLIS central automated retrieval system. Duties also include assisting the production of an indexing manual, advising on indexing and classification and participation in the further development of the Technical Information Service.

Applicants must be AIA or hold an equivalent qualification in information science. A minimum of three years cataloguing experience is required and familiarity with computerised methods will be an advantage. A very competitive salary will be associated with substantial staff benefits including non-contributory pension fund and Group PPP. Flexible working hours and four weeks annual holiday. Please apply in writing quoting reference 1700 and enclosing a brief but comprehensive curriculum vitae to:

N. W. Ramsay, Director of Personnel, Halcyon, Sir William Halcrow & Partners, Newcombe House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JX



Lothian Regional Council Telford College of Further Education

Tutor Librarian

Salary on Scale £23,423-£33,331

Duties will include the teaching of the use of the groups of craft and technician students and staff with students following the SCOTEC Certificate in Information Science. Applicants must be Chartered Librarians. Teacher training can be given in-service after appointment. The Section is in the charge of a Senior Tutor Librarian and includes two qualified Assistant Librarians and Library Assistants.

Application forms and further particulars from **THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, Telford College of Further Education, Telford, Shropshire TF1 2XZ**

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC

LIBRARIAN

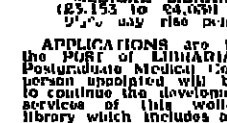
SALARY: £2,101 to £2,558 per annum

Chartered Librarian required in the Learning Resources Department for the day-to-day management of the library service in the Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic. The post holder will be expected to manage the 20 staff of the Intelligence Section. Their activities comprise a library facility and reports file, and a specialised Intelligence Service serving both technical and commercial sides of the Division's business.

The Division is currently spending £13 million in the construction of an Information Centre which will enable the job holder to expand the role of the Section in the Intelligence and Training activities of the Division.

The Company operates house purchase, profit sharing and contributory pension schemes and offers financial assistance towards removal expenses.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience to: **MAJW Pegg, Personnel Department, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Agricultural Division, PO Box 1, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 1LS**

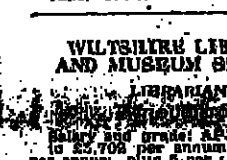


CATALOGUE NOTTING HILL GATE

A major group of Consulting Engineers and Architects have a vacancy for a Catalogue based in their main library in Notting Hill Gate but responsible for the production of five other London departmental libraries and one in Swindon. Documents to be catalogued include books, plans, reports, trade literature and internal communications. Cataloguing may be either manual or video terminal into ADLIS central automated retrieval system. Duties also include assisting the production of an indexing manual, advising on indexing and classification and participation in the further development of the Technical Information Service.

Applicants must be AIA or hold an equivalent qualification in information science. A minimum of three years cataloguing experience is required and familiarity with computerised methods will be an advantage. A very competitive salary will be associated with substantial staff benefits including non-contributory pension fund and Group PPP. Flexible working hours and four weeks annual holiday. Please apply in writing quoting reference 1700 and enclosing a brief but comprehensive curriculum vitae to:

N. W. Ramsay, Director of Personnel, Halcyon, Sir William Halcrow & Partners, Newcombe House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JX



Lothian Regional Council Telford College of Further Education

Tutor Librarian

Salary on Scale £23,423-£33,331

Duties will include the teaching of the use of the groups of craft and technician students and staff with students following the SCOTEC Certificate in Information Science. Applicants must be Chartered Librarians. Teacher training can be given in-service after appointment. The Section is in the charge of a Senior Tutor Librarian and includes two qualified Assistant Librarians and Library Assistants.

Application forms and further particulars from **THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, Telford College of Further Education, Telford, Shropshire TF1 2XZ**

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

LIBRARIAN

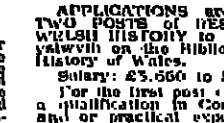
SALARY: £2,101 to £2,558 per annum

Chartered Librarian required in the Learning Resources Department for the day-to-day management of the library service in the Staffordshire County Council. The post holder will be expected to manage the 20 staff of the Intelligence Section. Their activities comprise a library facility and reports file, and a specialised Intelligence Service serving both technical and commercial sides of the Division's business.

The Division is currently spending £13 million in the construction of an Information Centre which will enable the job holder to expand the role of the Section in the Intelligence and Training activities of the Division.

The Company operates house purchase, profit sharing and contributory pension schemes and offers financial assistance towards removal expenses.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience to: **MAJW Pegg, Personnel Department, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, Agricultural Division, PO Box 1, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 1LS**

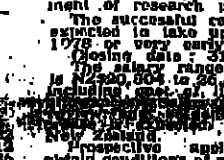


CATALOGUE NOTTING HILL GATE

A major group of Consulting Engineers and Architects have a vacancy for a Catalogue based in their main library in Notting Hill Gate but responsible for the production of five other London departmental libraries and one in Swindon. Documents to be catalogued include books, plans, reports, trade literature and internal communications. Cataloguing may be either manual or video terminal into ADLIS central automated retrieval system. Duties also include assisting the production of an indexing manual, advising on indexing and classification and participation in the further development of the Technical Information Service.

Applicants must be AIA or hold an equivalent qualification in information science. A minimum of three years cataloguing experience is required and familiarity with computerised methods will be an advantage. A very competitive salary will be associated with substantial staff benefits including non-contributory pension fund and Group PPP. Flexible working hours and four weeks annual holiday. Please apply in writing quoting reference 1700 and enclosing a brief but comprehensive curriculum vitae to:

N. W. Ramsay, Director of Personnel, Halcyon, Sir William Halcrow & Partners, Newcombe House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JX



Lothian Regional Council Telford College of Further Education

Tutor Librarian

Salary on Scale £23,423-£33,331

Duties will include the teaching of the use of the groups of craft and technician students and staff with students following the SCOTEC Certificate in Information Science. Applicants must be Chartered Librarians. Teacher training can be given in-service after appointment. The Section is in the charge of a Senior Tutor Librarian and includes two qualified Assistant Librarians and Library Assistants.

Application forms and further particulars from **THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, Telford College of Further Education, Telford, Shropshire TF1 2XZ**

books old new

LIBRARIAN

SALARY: £2,101 to £2,558 per annum

Chartered Librarian required in the Learning Resources Department for the day-to-day management of the library service in the Librarian. The post holder will be expected to manage the 20 staff of the Intelligence Section. Their activities comprise a library facility and reports file, and a specialised Intelligence Service serving both technical and commercial sides of the Division's business.

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